

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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I. W. W. Again in Battle with the Steel Trust

CORDOVA AND FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Alaska "Business Men" Need More Suckers.
The Alaska fever is evidently cooling off to some extent. The Workers do no longer seem to be rushing there as fast as before with the pitiful savings of a lifetime, in order to divide them between the transportation companies, the merchants, the saloon keepers, the gamblers and the other motley makeup of the "last Wild West."

These reflections are caused by the following seductive "Call of the Wild," appearing in a Seattle paper.

"As a result of the rush of gold hunters to the Iditarod district, Fairbanks is in danger of getting out less than 40 per cent of the output of the mines in that vicinity that would otherwise be handled during the coming summer. W. H. Parsons, vice-president of the Washington Trust Company, who has interests in the Fairbanks district, received an urgent call for men recently in a cablegram signed by a number of the most prominent financial and business men of Fairbanks.

"A meeting of a number of Seattle men who are interested in property in the district involved, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of appointing committees to take the necessary steps toward procuring men. The aid of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club will be requested.

"The message states that Fairbanks will be short of 7,500 laborers this summer on account of the rush for the Iditarod and that it is necessary that the cooperation of Seattle men with interests in that vicinity be given immediately. The message was signed by R. Wood, president of the First National Bank, of Fairbanks; E. T. Barnett, president of the Fairbanks Banking Company; A. C. Gardner, a wholesale butcher; Charles Stewart, manager of the Pacific Coast Cold Storage Company; A. Brunbaugh, president of Brunbaugh, Hamilton & Kellogg, machinery dealers; E. W. Griffin, president of the Griffin Commercial Company; E. R. Peoples, a retail and wholesale provision dealer; Volney Richmond, general manager of the Northern Commercial Company.

"This matter is of the utmost importance to Seattle," said Parsons today. "We won't get the gold here unless they have men to wash out the dumps. An output of from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 is expected from the Fairbanks and this will be diminished probably two-thirds unless help is sent to that section. Six dollars a day for point men and \$5 for shovelers is offered, including board."

Compare with this huckle call the following extract from the "Industrial Worker" of last week:

Steer Clear of Cordova.

April 10, 1910.

Industrial Worker:

Advise men to steer clear of Cordova for next two months, as there are 1,600 men "living on the companies" there now—who can't work for months to come. Heney's sign at Seattle water front is a fake.

A MEMBER.

Cordova, Alaska.

As most everybody knows, Cordova is only half a day by steamer from Valdez, the old shipping point for Fairbanks, and if Fairbanks is so badly in need of 1,500 laborers at \$5 or \$6 a day and board, these 1,600 workers who are vegetating in Cordova, with prospects only half as good, would certainly be willing to answer the call.

But the fact of the matter is that Fairbanks is not so badly in need of men as to take such a step.

This cry about "shortage of labor" is an old hoax that is being worked all over the country, and especially by the smart men who expect to make their pile in Alaska. If we did not hear this howl every spring from the far North we would be disappointed.

As much as the "business men" may cheat one another in their mutual transactions, as much as they may be setting traps for another, there is one thing upon which they are thoroughly agreed, and that is: Labor must be skinned.

What they now principally have in view is to flood the Alaska labor market as much as possible. In order to do this they circulate frenzied and faked rumors, such as the above, and to make these rumors effective they trot out as guarantors and sponsors their so-called "prominent men," their various "presidents," "managers" and their wholesale and retail commercial notabilities. It is thought that these "titles," which may sound well between themselves, may lend to their predatory speculations that ponderous respectability, which will again draw forth what few shakels there might be in some credulous working man's pockets.

There are four main, distinct groups of interests which annually perpetrate this pitiless

(Continued on Page Three.)

FARM HANDS STRIKE AT NORTH YAMHILL

A number of farm hands have been on strike here for some time. The strike is unique in that it was caused by a rancher firing I. W. W. men. The Fellow Workers that were fired had been handing out the principles of revolutionary unionism in huge, raw chunks, and the other men on the job seemed to be taking to it like mother's milk. The boss did not like this and fired the agitators. Then all the men on the ranch struck. The boss then sent a man to Portland to get scabs. He got them all right, nit. What he got was a bunch of sinners that said they would go down if the guy would pay their fare, which he did. They went far enough to give the conductor time to lift the tickets; they then got off and took the street car back to Portland.

There were four men with families among the strikers, and they were rather short of funds when the strike began, so they went to work on other ranches, but the ranchers organized and locked out all the strikers. Next they got the petty larceny grafters of Grocery men and Butchers, etc., to raise the price of everything about 40 per cent. to all the strikers; then they started to slander the wives and daughters of the married men who were on strike. To such an extent did this contemptible practice go that if any of the wives or daughters of strikers went out on the streets, these scissor bills would go out of their way to insult them. The reply the I. W. W. has made to all this was to send men in there to plant trees upside down and cut the roots of others. One rancher says he has lost three thousand dollars' worth of trees during this strike. The Portland Locals have been sending men down there to put the kibosh on things in general (for the ranchers). The Scissor-bills are threatening guns and murder, but it is slowly penetrating their Hooisierfied skulls that if they try this they may run up against a very real snag.

At the present writing the ranks of the strikers remain unbroken, and the ranchers are losing thousands of young trees and the chance of having their other trees attended to, thus endangering their fruit crop for this year. The way things stand now they are almost afraid to hire anyone they don't know, for fear he might prove to be one of those pesky agitators that have already caused them to shed so many tears for lost dividends.

With a little financial aid from the I. W. W. locals the strikers will either be able to put these same hooikers on the bum or make them grant the demands of the strikers (which are 30c per hour and a decent bunk house to sleep in, instead of an old barn, broken down chicken coop, or the shelter of a three-year-old straw stack.)

North Yamhill is on the edge of the famous Willamette Valley Hop country, and a victory here means a big boost to the I. W. W. among the thousands of people who annually come into this region to take care of the hop crop. Anyone wishing to contribute to the assistance of the strikers should do so at once. Send all funds to J. D. Campbell, North Yamhill, Ore.

Some of the strikers are working in the sawmills in the hills surrounding the valley, and are only keeping enough of their number in Yamhill to picket the trains and carry on the details of the strike.

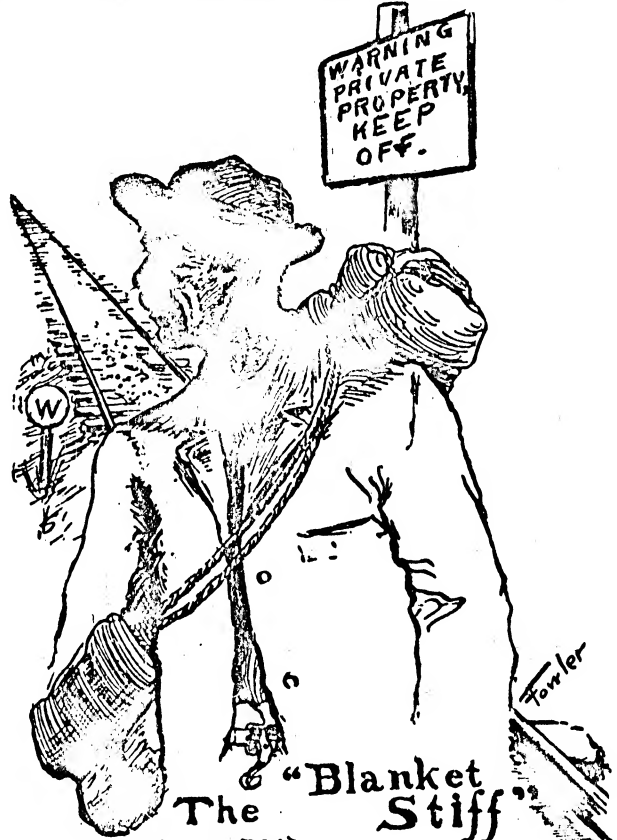
There has been no strike in the west that I know of where the workers involved have shown a keener appreciation of the real nature of the class struggle than this one of the agricultural workers at North Yamhill. And none have more thoroughly deserved the moral and financial aid of all real revolutionists.

J. JACKSON.

Secretary Portland Locals, I. W. W.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS PROMOTE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

A story of a revolting murder committed in New York in connection with the white slave traffic has brought about investigation that establishes the fact that employment agencies, technical schools and schools of typewriting and stenography, which give working people promise of employment, are in many cases establishments used as means of promoting the vicious commerce mentioned. The so-called business college has operated in connection with agencies guaranteeing places for young girls. These girls were sent to the places specified and were there betrayed into lives of shame. It is one more link connecting the white slave traffic with the profit system. Such charges have not been made against the public school, but even the school, privately conducted, it seems, has in some cases become a recruiting station for lives of shame. There is nothing under the sun that private business and the profit business will not corrupt.—Ex.



He built the ROAD—
With others of his CLASS, he built the road,
Now over it, many a weary mile, he packs his load,
Chasing a JOB, spurred on by HUNGERS goad.
He walks and walks, and wonders why
In H—L, he built the road.

—Courtesy Workingman's Paper.

FARMERS ARE IN NEED OF "HOBOS"

ELEENSBURG, April 18.—Labor is the scarce-est it has ever been known in the Kittitas valley, and the police, at the direction of Chief Jack Galvin, today arrested fifteen hoboes who were on their way through town and gave them the alternative of going to work in the country or working on the chain gang. They all accepted farm work.

Both night and day police officers are watching the Northern Pacific yards and arresting every tramp found riding the rods.

"There is work for 300 men here right now," said Chief Galvin. "I have applications for more than a score of farm hands and for every application sent me there are twenty who never see me. We round up all the rooming houses and served warning that every man not at work would be arrested and put on the chain gang."

The above clipping from a Seattle paper speaks for itself.

So, it has come to that "in the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Working men are "rounded up" (a term borrowed from the Western cattle ranches) in their beds in the early morning and given the choice between forced labor on the rockpile with ball and chain, and forced labor for the ranchers without ball and chain.

Can anybody blame these unorganized men for choosing as they did in this case?

Now we are beginning to learn what the "free contract" means, that "free contract" between the buyer and the seller of labor-power.

It is a new version of that "eternal" law of supply and demand, a version that seems to work very nicely; the employers demand labor-power and—the police supply it.

There is one great advantage about this system as far as the workers are concerned. It does away with the employment shark nuisance. But then, again, we face another serious social problem: What is to become of the employment agents that have not yet made their "stake"? In the face of this problem we would respectfully advise our honorable statesmen not to be too rash; tread easily.

It seems to me there needs but little sagacity to understand that the capitalist and the proletarian, the land owner and the have-nothing are not equals. Equality is not a fact because both rich and poor are in possession of a voting ticket.

EMILE POUGET.

SPOKANE POLICE STILL FAKING

The following is a clipping from a Seattle paper:

Spokane, April 18.—"John Sullivan, you want to know where the missing officer is? He is in the Spokane river. We had to get him out of the way. He is No. 1 and you are No. 3. You need not think because you are the I. W. W. out of jail it will save you, for you will sure get it, and get it hard. I rode on the car with you the other night and found out where you live."

The above note, scribbled on cheap paper, was received through the mail by Chief of Police Sullivan this morning. At the top of the anonymous writing is a crudely drawn cross with an equally poorly drawn hand pointing to it and the word "traitor" printed in large letters.

"The writer undoubtedly has reference to Merchants' Patrolman Sautbline, who has been put out of the way, as no clew has been unearthed that will lead to his whereabouts," said Chief of Police Sullivan. "From the reference made to the I. W. W.'s being freed, I am led to believe that the letter was written by one of the members of that organization."

This is the third such massive chief has received. The others threatened that his life would be taken within a few days from the date of the letters.

One of two things has happened. Either a starveling of a newspaper reported has played a profitable practical joke on his fellow sufferers on this planet, or the Spokane police department and authorities are trying to manufacture a disagreeable case against the Industrial Workers of the World, for the purpose of somewhat blurring the clean record with which that organization went through the battle for some fundamental human cravings, the right of free speech, the right of a free press and the right of free assemblage.

Or it may possibly be that the deaths of our fellow workers S. O. Chinn and F. Ferry, as a direct result of the brutalities to which they were subjected while in the hands of justice, has created a sentiment which is not entirely favorable to the Spokane authorities and their paymasters generally, the capitalist class of the Northwest, which sentiment must in some way be counteracted.

Still, the possibility is not excluded, that at some future date the man will be produced who wrote this letter and that he then will have an I. W. W. card in his possession.

The I. W. W. interests the capitalist class

(Continued on Page Four.)

ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF I. W. W. ON STRIKE IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT. STRUGGLE PROMISES TO BE SEVERE.

From the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago comes the news by wire that all the local unions of the I. W. W. in the steel industry are on strike, and that the struggle promises to be a severe one.

We have expected this after seeing the following two press dispatches in the capitalist papers.

Thousand Men on Strike.

Pittsburg, April 18.—Strike trouble similar to that of last July threatens the Pressed Steel Car Company at Schoenville, where 1,000 men refused to go to work today.

Strike Stops Cars.

Pittsburg, April 19.—Street car traffic in Schoenville practically was abandoned and police patrolled the strike district today as a result of a strike inaugurated yesterday by 1,000 foreigners in the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant. More than 4,500 men are idle. American workmen on their way to the car company plant were stopped by force.

The present conflict has been brewing for a long time. One of its symptoms was the arrest of the editorial staff and the press committee of "Solidarity," one of the organs of the I. W. W., on a charge so flimsy that no serious man can take it in earnest. They were arrested, tried and sentenced for not stating who were technical owners of the paper. Somewhere on the shelves of the legal library of Pennsylvania was hidden a long-forgotten law, pertaining to the manner of owning and publishing a paper. This particular paragraph was dug up out of the dust of the past with the purpose of crippling the I. W. W. and as a result a number of our fellow workers are in jail and will be for a couple of months to come. The plumes aimed a blow at the voice of the workers, but their aim was high, and as a result, solidarity continues to appear.

The victories won in McKees Rocks and other points in the Pittsburgh district by the men organized in the I. W. W. and the constantly increasing influence of our organization in this most highly developed section of the capitalist world seem to have again brought matters to the breaking point. The steel trust would like to get rid of the I. W. W. As long as this corporation had to deal only with the A. F. of L. it was easy sailing, and as long as the despised "hunkies," "slaves" and "foreigners" were unorganized the steel magnates rode roughshod over the workers who were making billionaires and philanthropists while they themselves lived like dogs.

Conditions have changed. While a few years ago it was a common saying that it was the foreigners who were lowering the standard of living, it now seems to judge from one of the above press dispatches that it is the American-born working men who lead themselves to strike-breaking.

The lines of battle are becoming clear-cut. On the one side is the capitalist class incarnated and on the other is the working class, beginning to line up for the final great battle.

200,000 WORKERS JOIN BUILDING TRADES STRIKE.

BERLIN, April 16.—A lockout in the building trades of Germany began at 6 o'clock. Between 150,000 and 200,000 workers already are affected.

Although the employers of Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen have not yet participated in the movement and negotiations for a peaceful settlement are continuing in Munich, the lockout is widespread. Bitter feeling divides the employers and employees. Most of the contractors are determined to defeat the trade unions, but it is estimated 10 per cent of the employers have declined to join the lockout, as they are in sympathy with the men.

The building material manufacturers have joined forces with the employers in several cities and will not deliver materials to those employers who do not obey the lockout mandate.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

It is interesting to notice that the intelligent opponents of socialism have made a remarkable change of attitude toward it during the last few months. What concerns them most now is as to how the transition from capitalism to socialism will be made. In short, the revolutionary propaganda of the workers has won in theory. The next step is that of practice.

And here is where the revolutionary unionism will have its day. From now on revolutionary tactics will be discussed more than ever before.

Let us keep up our revolutionary propaganda as never before. Let us build up the I. W. W. with all the energy at our command. The struggle is a hard one, of course. The enemy we have to fight is resourceful and all that. But economic evolution is with us. The future is ours and that sooner than many of us think.

LOUIS DUCHEZ.

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

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Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909,
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

The workers will not organize until they are
shown that we have a form of organization and
the kind of tactics that will bring results. They
are practical—but unintelligently selfish.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian
Senate which proposes to so amend a section
of the criminal code that in reality every union
in Canada would be guilty of conspiracy in
restraint of trade.

How do you do? Have you got any subscrib-
ers for the "Industrial Worker" this week? Are
you going to get any next week? Do you want
to keep the message of revolutionary labor-un-
ionism all to yourself, or do you want the other
fellow to know some thing about it, too?

Do you know what the difference is between
the "labor victories" in Milwaukee and San
Francisco? No.

In Milwaukee the politicians have proposed
to buy out the capitalists, while in San Fran-
cisco it is the capitalists who buy out the poli-
ticians.

Theories may be fine as an explanation of
facts and as a help for investigating, but they
do not solve the problem of how to overthrow
wage slavery or even of how to improve the
lot of the worker for a single day. To do either
requires action, direct action by the workers
themselves. Theories should be only the hand-
maid of the working class.

The editor and the press committee of "Sol-
darity," now in jail in New Castle, Pa., have
been served with an injunction, restraining
them from in any manner interfering with the
strike breakers of the American Sheet and Tin-
plate Co., a branch of the Steel Trust. Either
they must be expecting the "Solidarity" force
to break out of jail any day or else that the
scabs are going to break into it.

The hearts of political socialists are flutter-
ing over the "Victory" in Milwaukee. Now
they will have a chance to dig deep into their
pockets for are not the Social-Democrats of
Wisconsin going to buy out the capitalist class?
In the meantime the level-headed part of the
working class goes right ahead preparing to
take things into their own hands through the
only feasible method—direct action.

Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic nominee
for president in 1904, says that the laws that
are now in existence, codified, and upon re-
cord, fill over twenty-five thousand legal vol-
umes. It is a wonder we do not put our foot
in the legal trap at every other step and that
we do not have to spend at least half of our
life in jail. We are told to "respect the law,"
but what an awful burden of respect we would
have to pack around with us in order to cover
these 25,000 volumes with a coating of rever-
ence even as thin as a goldleaf. Don't let us
worry though, nearly all of the laws are made
to order by lawmakers who are the kept men
of the Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, the rail-
roads and other equally moral institutions, for
the furtherance of their plunder and the pro-
tection of their swag.

A WARNING.

Cautiousness is one of the most prominent
traits of the savage. Nature itself, hard knocks
and experience teach him this virtue. But as
man becomes more civilized he seems to lose
some of his acute senses and perceptions and
shows a tendency to become careless, and with
our present complicated social system the most
unexpected and terrible consequences may fol-
low from such a tendency.

For this reason it is really a boon to hu-
manity that there arises occasionally a man
who sounds a note of warning.

It is therefore with real pleasure and with
a view of benefitting humanity, that we here
reproduce an important press dispatch from
the local papers, which reads as follows.

Magnate Sounds Warning.

New York, April 14.—A warning of im-
pending danger not only to manufacturing interests,
but to the whole country is sounded by W. C.
Brown, president of the New York Central
Railroad, who believes that the high cost of
living foreshadows a national crisis. In a
statement made public, Brown quotes statistics
showing that consumption is increasing at a
much greater rate than production, and likens
the situation to two railroad trains traveling
off a single track one train representing pro-
duction moving at thirty-six miles an hour and
the other representing consumption, making
sixty miles an hour.

"It is plain," he points out, "that the second
train must soon overtake the first—picture the
result."

Heed the warning!

What would we do, if we did not have these
"pillars of society," these "captains of indus-
try," these brilliant "empires builders" to tell
us how to act and when to stop?

Just think what would happen if we first con-
sume everything we have produced and then
begin to attack what is left! The horror of it
all is enough to stagger the strongest human
mind.

No, let us get our senses while there still is
time.

You all know that our material needs can
be classified in three great departments: Food,
clothing and shelter. So here is where we
have got to make our retrenchments in order
to save ourselves from a cataclysmic disaster.

We cannot possibly know whether any fur-
ther retrenchments are possible, without dan-
ger to life, within the circles where our ben-
efactor and adviser moves, so we will have to
leave that to themselves. But we surely know
one another, we of the working class, and it
is to them we speak.

We must retrench!

Beginning with the food, let us cut that
doughnut out and get along as best we can
with the hole. We could cut the coffee out also
if they only would put some coffee in it. But
by all means, if you see anybody using a "plain
steak," tap him gently on the shoulder and tell
him he is a villain and a murderer, who is go-
ing to bring about the destruction of "our"
country and our race. Remember the pictur-
esque figure of speech used by our Saviour, the
President of the New York Central Ry. Never
again look sour, when you sit down to the table
in your "home" or in the camp, but say your
prayers and be thankful.

As for clothing, the second important depart-
ment of human material needs, our pretentious
mothers and sisters (wives we will not speak
of, for few of us are blessed with any) ought to
know that, according to the best authorities,
Eve was contented with a fig leaf, and the men
could do without those extravagant duncrees or
overalls, and walk around in the Honolulu
tights, so generously supplied by nature.

When we finally come to the third depart-
ment of artificial human needs, we mean shel-
ter, no one will deny that we could very well
get along with less. Those who have a flat
might move out in the back yard, where the
kennel and the chicken coop might prove con-
venient places of refuge in case of emergency.
Those who are in the habit of dwelling in
camp-tents and luxurious bunkhouses should
cease to put society to this expense and seek a
resting place on the soft moss under a stately
pine, through the branches of which the stars
are twinkling beautifully, when it does not rain.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Concerning the carmen strike in Philadel-
phia, which in its inception showed symptoms
of developing into a local or state-general
strike, a recent press dispatch has the follow-
ing:

Philadelphia, April 17.—The executive com-
mittee of the striking carmen passed a resolu-
tion tonight directing the men to go back to
work, although the referendum vote was 1,265
to stay out against 1,238 to return.

While we do not yet know the terms of the
surrender, it is evident that the whole affair
was a most deplorable failure. The mountains
were going to bear, and they bore—a miscar-
riage.

But how could it be otherwise? When prac-
tically the whole body of workers in Philadel-
phia, organized as well as unorganized, proved
their solidarity by a spontaneous outburst of
revolutionary spirit such as this country has
never seen before, when they loudly clamored
for a general strike, it was mainly the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor which put a damper
on their order and made the intended general
strike a fiasco from the start.

The A. F. of L. put in motion their old, rusty
machinery of dilatory tactics, thereby weaken-
ing the life-force of the uprising from the be-
ginning. The A. F. of L. dug up out of its
musty drawers the sacred and ignominious con-
tracts they have made for certain crafts with
the employers, and thus these crafts betrayed
their fellows in the hour of need and on the
morn of a glorious battle-day. Therefore,
score one more for the A. F. of L. on the black
pages of its history.

The street railway magnates were thoroughly
scared and suffered such immense losses that
the price of their stock sank considerably in
the market in spite of all assistance from the
outside capitalists. The company was in a
splendid condition to be beaten. But then
came insidious treason, coupled with inca-
pacity.

The capitalist class of the whole country was
thoroughly aroused and literally trembling in
their stolen boots before this new-fangled man-
ifestation of proletarian solidarity—and then
came this bleak collapse, after so much misery,
so much suffering, so much bloodshed!

The event is outrageous enough, tragic
enough to stir every workman in the coun-
try to thinking.

What the workers in Philadelphia lacked
was a proper form of organization and a knowl-
edge of the proper tactics. The carmen them-
selves have an organization which does not
include the power house employees—in other
words, they were not industrially organized.
The same thing applies to the other unions,
and thus the very source from which success
could spring was missing. Furthermore, al-
though there were several scattered instinctive
utterances of various form of direct action
against the capitalist class, there was no sign
of an systematic effort in this line. And, final-
ly, the workers had divested themselves of
their own power, their own initiative and

placed it in the hands of a slow-moving, stupid,
and perhaps, corrupt machine of leaders who
acted for them and led them to the shambles.
Either one of these three factors would have
been sufficient to jeopardize the success of the
strike, and together they brought about dismal
defeat.

The only bright spot in the whole affair
is that it possibly has woke up some of the
workers and familiarized them with the idea
of revolt against the economic system of which
they are the victims.

A MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARIS AND SPOKANE.

The Industrial Worker has occasion to intro-
duce to its readers the "Temps Nouveau," a pe-
riodical printed in Paris, France. The paper
is one of the oldest in the working class move-
ment, having been founded in the times of the
International among the watch-makers in
Switzerland, who together with many revolu-
tionary refugees formed the Jura Federation.
Peter Kropotkin was one of the early work-
ers on the paper, which was then called "La
Revolte." It has had a most adventurous ca-
reer, which would be romantic if it were not
so tragic.

However, what causes us at this time to
introduce "T. N." is our desire to straighten
out a misunderstanding between Paris and
Spokane, in the interest of international peace.
There was a short flash of lightning in the
issue of "T. N." of March 19, 1910, which in
translation reads as follows:

New York.—The Volks-Zeitung, a social-
democratic journal, in its number of Dec. 12,
publishes an editorial with the title "Ehren-
zeichen der Arbeit" (Labor's badge of honor),
an article in which our friends the Socialists
demand that a medal should be sent to strik-
ers condemned to imprisonment.

Not long ago it was the I. W. W. with their
diplomas (for having served a term in the
Spokane jails. Ind. W.) Now it is the Social-
ists with their medals; really, has stupidity
any limits?

Now, the "Industrial Worker" does not pre-
tend to know anything about the idiosyncra-
sies and ambitions of the social-democrats, as
represented by the "Volks-Zeitung." May they
answer for themselves. But we feel in duty
bound to put the I. W. W. right in the eyes
of the world.

In order to accomplish this most desirable
purpose it is necessary to make a short com-
parison between French and American humor.

French humor, most delightful, especially,
when properly seasoned with a grain of French
sarcasm and French irony, is dainty, epheme-
real and noiseless and is at most intended
to elicit a sparkle of the eye and a gleam of
white teeth, only to immediately pass over
into the next shimmer of intellectual vivacity.

American humor, on the contrary, is usually
entirely lacking in polish. It is a diamond in
the rough. It comes a-crashing down like the
discharge of a glacier and either provokes a
roaring ha-ha-ha or is passed over with the
simulated stolidity of an Indian. It sometimes
assumes the nature of a huge and ghastly prac-
tical joke—and so it did in Spokane.

True it is that the mental and moral vul-
garity of the American bourgeois is so im-
mense as to justify anybody in expecting most
anything from over here. But the I. W. W. is
not so stupid as all that, even though we have
to say it ourselves. We can even realize the
pain and disappointment "Temps Nouveau" felt
when it discovered this tuskless mammoth
at the place where it expected the sun to go up
over America.

But a joke has no right to be perpetuated
if it needs explanation, so we have no choice
but to invite the Frenchman to come over
here and learn how to make American jokes—in
prison.

Leave enough of the fellow-workers in
France to hold the thumb on the eyes of the
French capitalist, and we will be able to place
the rest to advantage in the fight of the Ameri-
can labor movement.

In the meantime the I. W. W. has had the
laugh on the French fellow-workers—for once.

DIRECT ACTION.

With this number we begin the publication
of a pamphlet on "Direct Action," by Arnold
Roller, a German revolutionary author of a
most advanced type, of wide knowledge and of
a proletarian spirit. Most of the readers of
the "Industrial Worker" have probably already
made acquaintance with an earlier work of his,
called "The Social General Strike," issued by
the Freiheit Publishing Company of New York.
The translation of "Direct Action" has been
made by John Sandgren, who came to this
country a few months ago as a delegate from
workers out on general strike in Sweden.

The work, which will probably be issued in
pamphlet form in a short time, should be
carefully studied by every worker, as it gives
a splendid flashlight on the modern working
class movement and especially on the most
highly developed forms of tactics.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Industrial Worker needs write-ups, and
contributions from every part of the country
upon matters of general interest. Contribu-
tors should write as briefly as possible—the
space of the paper is limited—and as carefully
as they know how, trying at the same time
to make the matter as interesting as possible.
Should your write-ups fail to appear it is be-
cause they have been crowded out by other
matter.

We also expect reports from our readers on
conditions in the place where they work, for
the benefit of those who are looking for a job.
Such information will be published under the
head "Labor Exchange News Items."

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the
Industrial Workers of the World in the
United States and Canada. Secretaries of
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any
changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as
follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518
Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,
Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor,
100 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.;
Elizabeth Gurly Flynn, Box 1600, Spokane,
Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace,
Lymanville, R. I.; George Speed, 809 Howard
street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cole, 809 Anne
street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Secretary, Town Address.
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke
street.
45—H. S. Cafferty, Vancouver, Room 3, 61
W. Cordova Street.
322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W.
Cordova Street.
376—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.
625—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
13—Benson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.
18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley,
173—J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.
174—A. Graftorfer, Oakland, Gen. Del.
245—John Troy, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.
419—R. Vere, Redlands, Box 357.
437—Branch 4: James Carragee, Imperial,
Box 267.
437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.
437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box
485.

COLORADO.

26—Harry Weinstein, Denver, 124 14th Ave.
ILLINOIS.
302—Car Builders, Hegewisch.
85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W.
Elm Street.
Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells
Street.
Branch 3: E. Janicki, Chicago, 7 Emma St.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.
500—W. D. Berger, Pullman, 20 E. 103rd St.

INDIANA.

200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 2009 S. Elm St.
301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599.
201—W. H. Jarver, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

IOWA.

139—Ben Limberger, Sioux City, Gen. Deliv.
LOUISIANA.
38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.
MINNESOTA.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson
avenue North.
137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St.
South.
424—W. Free, Deer River.

MISSOURI.

33—L. Grey, Kansas City, 1005 East 5th St.
84—M. Robertson, St. Louis, 2651 Washing-
ton Avenue.
188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007A Biddle St.
Branch 2: I. Goldberg, St. Louis, 2340 1/2
Carr street.
413—W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th
Street.

MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.
40—Frank Reed, Missoula, Box 745.
41—J. W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave.
South.
105—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.
142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com.
avenue.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anoline, Negaunee, L. B. 277.
NEBRASKA.
86—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 South 17th
Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

24—A. Hagsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.
510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.
152—Adolph Lessig, Paterson, 311 Goodwin
street.

A. F. OF L. SCABS BREAK STRIKE

Recent information from Muncie, Ind., where
a strike was lately started by the Industrial
Workers of the World in Ball Bros. glass fac-
tory, seems to indicate that, after all, the strike
has been lost through the treacherous work of
the American Federation of Labor.

Our correspondents in Muncie, Ind., tell us of
the strike there in the Ball Bros. glass works.

The strike was started by I. W. W. men and
involved machine operators, machinists' help-
ers, oilers and some others.

The demands were granted and the strike
practically won, the bosses admitting that
the I. W. W. tactics took their nerve. The I.
W. W. men at Ball Bros. had the situation nic-
ely under control, and the workers stood to
gain some benefits had it not been for the A.
F. of L. machinists. They refused to go out
with the strikers under any conditions, al-
though they themselves admitted that they also
had a bill of grievances.

The firm was quick to see in this display
of disunion spirit a chance to divide the work-
ers and defeat them. The oilers and helpers
were not organized and, although their demand
had been granted, yet they decided to stay out
until all the men were settled with. But when
they saw the A. F. of L. machinists doing their
(the oilers and helpers) work they went back
to work. This action gave the company some

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.
163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam
Avenue.
179—J. A. Houlston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
420—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 162d.
OHIO.

75—O. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 29th.
89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2247 Hazen Ave.
694—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey
street.

295—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St.
West.

32—F. L. Croley, Cleveland, 5704 Maurice ave.
OREGON.

92—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.
93—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.
141—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First St.
246—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.
143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Har-
vard street.

215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pitts-
burg, 1 Greenbush Street.
291—Tube and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pitts-
burg.

292—Car Builders, Woods Run.
293—Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.
293—Kroathian Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny,
826 Green street.

296—Val. Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Coartars
Ave.

297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.
298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.
299—Jerry Kaufold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.

393—James Alassia, Box 239, Monongahela City
392—Paulon Bastille, McDonald, Box 224.
511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.

615—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81.
615—G. Grechi, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.
624—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna
avenue.

RHODE ISLAND.

99—C. A. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond
Hill.

VERMONT.

7—F. Rossi, Montpelier, 115 Barre street.
176—N. Imbruglio, Waterbury.
110—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtleff Place.

WASHINGTON.

131—A. C. Cole, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
132—Chas. Brown, Spokane, Box 2129.
178—Aug. Wangeman, Seattle, 1524 Fifth ave-
nue.
222—W. H. Douglas, Spokane, Box 2129.
316—Al Enstrom, Anacortes, Box 698.

337—Henry Larson, Bellingham, 2216 F Street.
354—G. C. Vertenbaker, Aberdeen, Box 779.
382—W. J. Morris, Seattle, 1524 Fifth avenue.
423—F. W. Schwartz, Spokane, Box 2129.
432—Earl Osborne, Seattle, room 3, 218 Sec-
ond avenue south.

434—Hugh A. Hanley, Spokane, Box 2129.

WYOMING.

140—Louis Moreau, Cheyenne, 418 West 17th
street.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION TEXTILE
WORKERS.
National Secretary—Francis Miller, 12 Rose-
mont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.

20—O. G. Smith, Lawrence, Mass., 113 New-
berry street.
55—Wm. Swindlehurst, Fall River, Mass., 33
James St.

120—D. Ficari, West Hoboken, N. J., 447 Cen-
tral avenue.
157—Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., 1017
Auchusnet Ave.

157—Italian Branch, New Bedford.
425—A. Debulgne, Philadelphia, 1842 No. Front
street.
433—S. Martinelli, Stafford Springs, Conn., Box
698.

436—O. Coppens, Lowell, Mass., 37 Prince St.
513—Francis Smith, Woonsocket, R. I., Box 40.
530—T. J. Powers, Olneyville, R. I., Box 206.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.
New York, N. Y.—H. Trauring, 741 East Fifth
street.

Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Rice, 935 Wells street.
McKees Rocks, Pa.—Frank Morris, 100 Char-
liers avenue.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Seattle, Wash.—C. P. Williams, 1524 Fifth Ave.
Portland, Ore.—J. Jackson, 306 First Ave.
Spokane, Wash.—C. L. Filligno, Box 2129.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Sautter, 243 East Sec-
ond street.

PROPAGANDA LEAGUES.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Tuthill, 69 Baynes street.
Chicago, Ill.—Paul Trice, 418 Oak street.
Butte, Mont.—Paul Cooney, 77 E. Park St.

DO YOU OWN YOUR JOB?

"Do you own your job? If so, for how long
a time do you own it? If the man who owns
the job at which you

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From "Bulletin International du Mouvement Syndicaliste.")

France.
The French Senate has now definitely voted to adopt the bill providing for old-age pensions, a law against which, as we know, the labor unions of the French General Federation of Labor have made and continue to make a most vigorous opposition.

Germany.
Strikes are threatening everywhere in Germany during this spring. In the building industry in Berlin it will be difficult to avoid the struggle. (See news item in another column.) The textile workers threaten to follow the example of the building workers, and certain groups of brewery workers, especially in Cologne and Bavaria, are very fretful. A lock-out, comprising 10,000 men, was proclaimed in the textile industry at Gronau on March 26. Furthermore, general strikes are contemplated in the cities of Kiel and Magdeburg as a protest against the new electoral law for the Prussian parliament. During the last three years there has been in the German empire as a whole not less than 7,000 strikes, of which more than one-half have ended with defeat for the workers. The German Syndicalists (Freie Vereinigung Deutscher Gewerkschaften) held their national congress in Berlin during Easter. In our next number we shall give a detailed account of this congress.

England.
In England it is above all the conflicts in the coalfields of South Wales that stir the workers. In fact, up to the present, the negotiations between the mine owners and the miners have stranded on the principal points. The mine owners insist on getting a compensation for the increased cost of production of coal, an increase occasioned by the introduction of the eight-hour law, and which they estimate at 1 shilling and 7 pence (39 cents) per ton. The workers on their part refuse to accept the proposed reduction. If an understanding is not reached, the struggle will be terrible. The South Wales Miners' Federation possesses a strike fund estimated at 250,000 pounds (\$1,250,000), but as the Federation has 150,000 members that sum will not last long, as the workers are not supported by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. It is calculated that if the struggle breaks out in South Wales, it will comprise about 200,000 men. Furthermore, as great masses of marine and railway workers are directly depending upon the transportation and loading of coal in the ports of Cardiff and other places and as thousands of merchants and other middlemen will be indirectly involved in the strike movement, it will affect not far from one million people. Later.—Just as the above goes to press, the news arrives that the conflict in the coal mines of South Wales may be considered terminated, unless the miners of that country decide to conduct a guerilla war. In fact, it seems that the impending great battle between the mine owners and the miners has been avoided, since on March 30 the Miners' Federation of Great Britain declared itself against a partial strike in Wales and also against a general strike in the whole of England in support of the former. After long discussions the conference of the

Miners' Federation recommended to the workers of Wales to accept the terms of a compromise proposed to them as a result of the negotiations. The points upon which there is a disagreement were, according to the conference, not sufficient to justify a partial or a national struggle. The work in the mines of Wales will continue from day to day, until the miners themselves have by their vote expressed themselves on the propositions made to them.

Sweden.
The law to prevent strikes and lock-outs in Sweden, the contents of which we have already related, was submitted to the house of representatives on March 22. We may add that, after registering the composition of the arbitration tribunal, the bill enumerates the penalties to be imposed upon organizers of strikes which may be considered prejudicial to national prosperity. Everywhere we see the same steps taken by the bourgeois governments to paralyze the activities of labor unions.

National Congresses and International Solidarity.

More and more common the custom becomes in the labor movements of different countries to mutually send delegates to the national labor union congresses. Thus, at the third congress of the building industry federation of France, which took place at Orleans during the Easter days, the unions of the building industry of Belgium and Italy and the union of Belgian painters were represented. Besides, the congress in question sent sympathetic telegrams to the French teachers, gathered at Angers, to the German pavers in congress at Cologne, and to the Swiss lumber workers in congress in Zurich. The congress decided that an intense propaganda shall be carried on in the frontier regions in cooperation with the organizations of neighboring countries, in order to make foreign workers understand their duties as a class so as to prevent strikebreaking or the acceptance of reduced wages.

HOLLAND.
The Congress of the National Labor Secretariat of Holland (Dutch Syndicalists), which was held during Easter in Amsterdam, was a real success. Out of 81 affiliated organizations 56 were represented by 150 delegates, and, besides, delegates were present from six regional labor exchanges (Bourses du Travail) and national union councils. The most important resolutions of the congress were: A second paid functionary of the secretariat will be engaged; for the future the annual reports of the secretary and the treasurer, etc., shall be sent in pamphlet form to the members of the various organizations at least one month before the general congress; the National Secretariat shall eventually commence an active campaign against a soon-to-be-expected bill providing for obligatory insurance with assessments on the workers, the secretariat instead declaring itself in favor of pensions without such assessments, in accordance with the English system. For lack of time the whole order of business could not be gone through, but nevertheless the cardinal points were discussed. Altogether this general assembly proved that independent revolutionary unionism has made great progress during the year 1909 as well in organizing strength as in influence over the current of labor affairs. The detailed annual report of the secretary speaks of a continued series of strikes and other working class actions, showing the valiant activity of our syndicalist organizations, which, although rather small in numbers as yet, know how to instill enthusiasm and carry the proletarian masses with them. The treasurer's report shows that the financial basis of the secretariat is solid and that the handling of the finances is in the best of hands. In 1909 the journal "De Arbeid" (The Work), organ of the Secretariat, has greatly increased its subscription list (33 per cent) and left a surplus of 1800 francs (\$360). In brief, the congress was really encouraging and left pleasant recollections with the delegates. Fraternal greetings were exchanged between the Dutch congress and the congress of the German revolutionary unions, which met the same day in Berlin.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 222, 223 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this location.

MEETING NIGHTS.
Local 434—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m.
Local 222—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m.
Local 223—Monday evening, 7:30 p. m.
Local 132—Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m.

T. H. DIXON,
Sec'y Executive Com.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

1624 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Reading room open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem.

Pamphlets on Industrial Unionism for sale at the following prices:
Industrial Unionism 5c
Eleven Blind Leaders 5c
Social General Strike 10c
I. W. W. Song Book 10c
Industrial Worker, single copy 5c
Solidarity 5c
Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AS SEEN IN ENGLAND

Industrial Unionists have often been charged with trying to form "yet another" organization, and thereby adding to the number already in existence. We are asked why we do not try to amalgamate the existing Unions, and by this means reach our ideal of one union for the whole working class? Again, it has been argued that the existing Trade Unions are tending towards amalgamation, so why not let them get on with it, and do our best to aid them in their efforts.

To the first question I would reply: "That if the whole of the present Trade Unions were tomorrow to amalgamate into one union we should not have Industrial Unionism." Industrial Unionism in itself presupposes an entirely new form of organization to the lines upon which the present Trade Unions are organized. Not only that, but the mere forming of the workers into one union is not the be all and end all of Industrial Unionism. It demands a clear recognition of the class struggle. That is to say, that the interests of the employing class and the working class are opposing interests. To carry the idea to its full and logical conclusion, the working class must understand exactly what they are out for, and the reason for their being organized on Industrial lines. They must understand fully that whenever they come up against the employers, they (the workers) can never be wrong. They must be taught the fact that they alone are responsible for all the wealth that is produced, and such being the case, they alone are entitled to it. In the case of a strike there must be no quibbling as to whether they are justified or not. The workers should always be right in the eyes of a sound Industrial Unionist. For these reasons alone it is necessary for us to form a new union. The whole of the rules and ideas that form the mental make-up of the Trade Unions are contrary to this view of things. They are formed expressly for the purpose of trade protection, and, having failed for even this purpose, they have in the main deteriorated into mere benefit societies. As constituted, they are not only useless for the purpose of bettering the conditions of their members, but to the working class, as a class, they are positively dangerous. Their existence is a bar to any progressive movement. They cling tenaciously to the old craft spirit, although crafts as such have long been eliminated by the development of industry.

The class conscious revolutionary spirit must be installed into the minds of the workers or else Industrial Unionism will lack its final and essential aim. Mere organization on industrial lines is not all that is necessary. It must be combined with a clear conception of the worker's position in capitalist society. The revolution of the working class to be successful must be a conscious revolution. Our reason for forming a separate organization is to insure ourselves that the men inside that union are thoroughly grounded on Industrial Unionism in both its practical and theoretical aspects. The amalgamation of the existing unions does not give that assurance, inasmuch as a number of men would be drawn in without a clear conception of the reason for it.

It is a false idea to try to amalgamate a number of different elements and expect the whole to be perfectly harmonious without first assuring oneself that they possess those natural powers of cohesion each with the other. The Trade Unions do not possess those natural powers of cohesion in so far as each have rules and ideas that clash. Amalgamation is practically impossible. Hence our contention that a separate union is absolutely necessary to accomplish the emancipation of the working class.

I contend that if an attempt was made to carry out the social revolution before the working class were prepared for it there is scarcely any chance of its succeeding. Belfort Bax, in his history of the "Paris Commune," points out that the failure was mainly due to lack of organization. Which means to say that they lacked that natural cohesion that is necessary to carry out a revolution successfully. Also that their ideas were confused and the issue was not clear. The working class today must profit by the unfortunate mistakes of the communards, which lead not only to failure of the attempt but also throw the movement back a considerable number of years. These contentions practically answer the second point as well as the first.

Our claim for a separate union is, I contend, fully maintained, both by the evidence of facts and logical argument. This being so, we can go on to enlarge on the method of organization upon which the new union is to be formed.

The basis of this union will, in contradistinction to the present method of organization by trades or crafts, be organization by industries. Take the metal industry for example: Instead of having one union for engineers, one for boiler-makers, one for pattern makers, one for moulders, etc., all would be organized in an Industrial Union in the department of metal, along with every worker engaged in that industry. Clerks, laborers, carmen, etc. So that the whole of the men in any metal shop would be united in whatever capacity they may be employed. Take also the tobacco industry. Today there are cigar makers' unions, cigarette makers' unions, tobacco cutters, packers, box makers, carmen, shop assistants, engineers to look after the machinery, etc. The whole of these men or women are connected with the tobacco industry, yet they are split up into perhaps a dozen different unions. Industrial Unionism would organize them into an Industrial Union of tobacco workers, to be linked up again in the department of foodstuffs. By this

means the whole of the manufacturing and distributing agencies could act in concert, thereby tying up the whole industry in case of a strike. By the present method of organization by trade, if the cigar or cigarette makers were on strike the box makers would make boxes for, and the shop assistants would sell these goods, although they were made by black-leg labor. Being in entirely different unions, and not considering the strike any concern of theirs, although at the same time sympathizing with the strikers, they would go on working, and consequently help to defeat the men out. Take again the case of the railway men. Supposing they were to come out. Attempts would be made to carry the goods by motor-wagons or other road agencies, or by water. Industrial Unionism would organize the whole of these men, whether railway men, car men, motor drivers, sea or river workers, into a department of transport. They would then be able to prevent any maneuver of this kind on the part of the employers. With cotton, wool, woodwork, mining, etc., the same method would obtain, placing in the workers' hands a power which they have never yet known. Is this not a vastly superior method to that of the old Trade Unions? Not only is it a mighty weapon in the workers' hands for all immediate purposes, but it is also the key to the final overthrow of the present wage system. It forms the structure of the new society or workers' commonwealth, which as a logical consequence follows the forcible overthrow of the capitalist system by the industrially organized working class. We claim for Industrial Unionism the power to accomplish what the trade unions and all the parliamentary activities have failed to do. It outpoints by far any other known method of working class organization. It puts everything else in the shade, and contains within itself to bring into actual being what great thinkers and writers have so long sung the praises of.—J. Moss, in Industrialist.

CORDOVA AND FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.

(Continued from Page One.)
imposition upon glibble and unsophisticated workmen.

First—There are the transportation companies, who want their filthy storages and their poverty-stricken "dining tables" crowded beyond the limit at \$15 or more, going up, as an inducement, and at two or three times as much coming down. They are even generous enough not to mind if a few first and second cabin passengers should be caught in their sensational, glided drag-net, spread in the columns of the accommodating Seattle press.

Secondly—It is the Alaskan employers of labor who wish for nothing better than to have the workers stand three deep in a line a mile long, begging for a job with the pleading eyes of a hungry dog. They want to have it so, that they can fix the wages and conditions to suit themselves. Is there, perhaps, anyone who reads these lines who does not know that strikes have continually been going on for several years in the Treadwell mines, the world's largest gold mine, and also in Fairbanks. There may be strikes on there now. As for the third important shipping point, Cordova, we refer to the above message from an I. W. W. man who has been stung.

Third—There is the mercantile breed, called the Alaskan "dealer," who thinks "the more the merrier." The more men that come North, the more he can sell at famine prices, and the larger his profits.

Fourth—We have the "business men" of Seattle, for whom, to quote from themselves, "this matter is of the utmost importance." Of course it is. A lurid advertisement like the one cited above will attract masses of innocent people from all parts to Seattle, in addition to the thousands who are already here, looking for a chance to live. Out of this mass a great number will, undoubtedly hearken to the summons, buy their outfits in Seattle for an Alaska season, and when they eventually come back, ragged and disappointed, they will again have to patronize Seattle lodging houses, restaurants, saloons, clothing stores, etc. It is a case of "catching them coming and going." Many a man will yet place his tribute on the altar of the "Seattle spirit," that commercial idol over whose temple doors is written: "When there are no strangers to skin, skin one another."

To sum it up, were we to consult the workers of Alaska in the matter, they would without hesitation answer: "There are enough of us here already."

THE REDLANDS RESOLUTION.

Redlands, Cal., April 13, 1910.

To all Locals of the I. W. W. and all Delegates to our coming convention:

Agricultural Local 419, Redlands, Cal., wants you to know that up to date endorsements have been given by the underscribed locals of the I. W. W. in response to the resolution adopted by us, which calls attention to the importance of having all wage-workers, who are organized in Industrial Unions on clear-cut class-conscious lines, in all and any country, meet by the medium of representatives in convention, to discuss and compare ways and means, tactics and organization on the most scientific lines; such convention to take the place of the International Parliamentarian Socialist Congress and to weld the working class more firmly together.

Local 437, Branches 1 and 2, Imperial, Cal.
Locals 91, 92, 141, Portland, Ore.
Local 354, Aberdeen, Wash.
Local 13, San Diego, Cal.
Local 173, San Francisco, Cal.
Local 179, New York, N. Y.
This to be published in the "Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity" by request of Local 419, Redlands, Cal.
T. KILCULLEN,
Recording Secretary.

I. W. W. AGITATION IN DULUTH, MINN.

It may be of some interest to the readers of the "Industrial Worker" to learn how things are in Duluth, Minn., at which place I have been since the 26th of March.

It is a really slow town, which is especially true as far as concerns the floating workers who visit the employment sharks, for these are surely in clover here in Duluth.

I have held street meetings daily for two weeks and have been interfered with twice by the police for selling books. They told me I can give them away, but not sell them. However, as yet nothing serious has happened. In spite of them all I have disposed of a large quantity of literature. The best of it all is the effect the agitation has had on the job-sharks. They have threatened to drive me out of town if I do not stop knocking their business. Last Sunday morning I had the pleasure of speaking to the largest crowd I ever spoke to in all my time, and my subject was "The employment agents and their graft." Say, it took well with the slaves.

We have been successful in starting an organization here with 28 charter members, and the outlook for a stronghold here for the I. W. W. is good.

C. H. AXELSON.

THERE ARE LETTERS

At the headquarters of Locals 178 and 382, I. W. W., 1524 Fifth Avenue N., Seattle, Wash., for the following persons: Sam Tobin, N. Agranovich, William O'Grady, J. Horowitz (2), Joe Braden, S. D. Rayons, C. L. Mork, William Alex. Brown, Dominicos Stubbs, D. Rubew, O'Rod, Garry Gord (4), Joseph Scott.

These letters will be forwarded if new address is sent to A. Wageman, 1524 Fifth Avenue N., Seattle, Wash.

WHEN RENEWING.

When renewing your subscription to the Industrial Worker, send us three dollars. In return for same, we will place you on our mailing list for one year, and send to your address, three yearly sub cards. Sell the three sub cards at one dollar apiece, and you will have your money back. In this way you will be securing your subscription free of cost, and at the same time helping to further extend the circulation of the Industrial Worker.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The General Executive Board will meet at General Headquarters Monday, April 25, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The convention will be held in Brand's Hall, 643 North Clark Street (now Roosevelt's Hall). The convention will be called to order at 9 o'clock May 1. Delegates should try and be on hand at that time.

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LABOR EXCHANGE
NEWS ITEMS

All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

Belt, Mont.

Am working on Great Northern Railway. Name of employer is A. B. Cook & Co., railroad contractors; wages \$2; pay once a month; grub no good. I. W. W. man can get work; sleep in filthy bunk house; polltax \$2, not to forget other things; 12 hours is a day's work; \$1 a day for board. Hires from employment shark. Enough said. C. J. JOHNSON.
Local 132, Spokane, Wash.

Machias, Wash.

O. K. Mill & Logging Co., 5 miles' walk from Machias; wages \$2.50 to \$4.50; payday 10th of month; I. W. W. men get work here; sleep in bunk house; no hospital fee; hires men from Seattle employment sharks; board \$5—middling good. ADOLF BORRESEN.
Local 432, Seattle.

Victor, Mont.

Working seven miles out of Victor in logging camp. Wages \$40 per month, pay monthly; grub fair; I. W. W. man can work here, "if they do not know"; sleep in tent; no polltax, hospital fee or discount; boss does not hire men from employment sharks.

There is plenty of ranch work here in the Bitter Root valley. OSCAR C. ANDRE,
Member Local 434, I. W. W.

Notes From Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Two large sawmills near town, and one at La Crosse, two miles from town, are running; also several small mills. Wages \$2.25 for 10 hours and up. All yard men except lumber pillars get \$2.25, with few exceptions. Wages inside of mill are \$2.25 and \$2.50 for common labor. Board and room \$5.50 to \$7 per week. Every company charges \$1 hospital fee. Men in the mills are dissatisfied with conditions. There is some street grading here, wages \$2.50 for 10 hours. None of the mill men are organized, but the sentiment is good for unionism. A little more raise in the cost of living and a few more wage reductions will fetch 'em. An I. W. W. man can get on when the mills are short, and men come and go every day. Some irrigation work is going on at Hayden Lake; wages \$2.50 for 10 hours; also some park grading. Good chances to catch on at Hayden Lake, which is six miles from here by electric railway. JOHN M. POWERS.

In order to maintain the present capitalist system, it is absolutely necessary to have a large army of unemployed, who are used by the capitalist class to keep the men and women who are employed working for just a bare existence.

How glorious it is to be butchered on the field of battle for our (?) country.

JOHN REECE.

Local 434, Spokane, Wash., wishes to know if John Reece has turned in his card anywhere. This fellow-worker has not been heard of since he came out of the Franklin school, and the local is afraid he may be dead.

DIRECT ACTION

(Revolutionary Labor Union Tactics.)
By
ARNOLD ROLLER,
(Author of "The Social General Strike.")
Translated from the German by
John Sandgren.

INTRODUCTION.

The most advanced champions in the struggles of the working class have now for nearly half a century been the Socialist and the Anarchist movements, and we have grown accustomed to classify all earnest fighters as either the one or the other. It is quite unwillingly that room is made for the new revolutionary movement, which differs distinctly from both in methods and tactics, namely, the syndicalist, or revolutionary labor union movement, whose adherents to a large extent decline both the name of Socialist and Anarchist. The features which make this new movement—in America represented by the Industrial Workers of the World—something apart from its two predecessors on the battlefield, are that it proposes to attain its aims through an economic organization of the workers on industrial lines and through the use of "direct action."

That the present work on "Direct Action" is at this time presented in English translation should be amply justified by the fact that the English language is so extremely poor in treatises of this kind, while in France and Germany a whole literature has grown up around the question of revolutionary tactics in labor's battles. The workers of different countries should profit by one another's experiences; that saves them from many a clumsy experiment, many a slip, many a defeat. In this little book the author, who is already known to the American workers through a translation of his "The Social General Strike"—enters into an analysis of the various forms of "indirect and direct action," drawing his conclusions with merciless truthfulness, but what makes the work especially valuable is the numerous interesting instances of direct action already used with success in other countries, instances which so plainly illustrate and corroborate every contention of the author's that the reading of it becomes a real pleasure.

A work of this kind is, besides, timely in a country where we just now see about half a million men—in Philadelphia and in the coal fields—for lack of knowledge of proper organization and tactics, facing certain defeat, like in most every great American strike up to this time.

Those whose minds are still so dominated by bourgeois ideas that they will revolt against certain parts of this book are reminded that the present social struggle means war to the bitter end, and that, consequently, such means should be used as will most surely, most expeditiously, bring about the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

TRANSLATOR.

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- I.—Indirect action and lawful labor union tactics.
 1. Results of labor union tactics hitherto employed.
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 1. What means "direct action?"
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 3. The revolutionary strike.
 4. Sabotage, Go-canny, Obstructionism, Boycott.
- III. Direct action against the state.
 1. Direct action against legislation.
 2. Direct action against militarism.
- IV.—Direct action as the straight road to the proletariat's complete liberation.

PREFACE.

The serious defects from which the enlightened revolutionary proletariat suffers and by which it is to a great extent held back from the revolutionary deed, from practical action and positive work, are philosophizing and mysticism. With fatalistic faith people are expecting from "the conquering power of the idea" or from "the historic development towards justice and freedom," that they shall bring nearer to us the realization of our impatient demands for happiness and well-being. People theorize too much over theories and neglect and forget practice.

Now, workingmen, the words said to you here may be brutal words—but, admit that all those who do nothing but philosophize and are carried away with mystic awe at the beauties of our grand ideal, while they consider action and the details of action only in passing as something subordinate—admit that these will bring you up to nothing but impotent weaklings without will-power and without ability to act.

Action is everything—"In the beginning action was"—all revolutionary declamations are only feeble yearnings as long as they are not backed by a knowledge of how to use physical force. Even Themis, the goddess of Justice, has to her support a drawn sword.

All striving for the socialization of the means of production is utopian without the social general strike, which alone can make it possible. All revolutionary labor union tactics remain empty words without a knowledge of the means to be used in technically revolutionary, economic action.

The last few years of propaganda have proven that the spreading of the idea is due far more to a knowledge of the practical means that will soon make this ideal a reality than to the beauty of this ideal. A knowledge of the praxis convinces and wins infinitely more adherents than all deep soundings of the theory.

This is intended to be a practical treatise—dedicated to the proletarians of all countries who are fighting for a happier life—for sensible use.

ARNOLD ROLLER.

The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves.—Motto of the International Workers' Association.

INDIRECT ACTION AND LEGAL LABOR UNION TACTICS.

I. Results of Labor Union Tactics Hitherto Employed.

As if after a long sleep the workers of different countries—principally the Latin countries—are beginning to recognize that the tactics hitherto used in their struggles for a better and happier future, as well as for better living conditions in the present, must give room to new fighting methods.

Up to this time the struggle for these aspirations has been carried on by two organizations of the working class, the political and the economic or labor union movement. The political organization, which to this very day has by most workers been considered the most important one, gives as its principal aim the realization of these very aspirations for the longed-for better future, the Socialist society. Still, it also declares its purpose to be to seek to attain improvements in the conditions of the workers already under the present society through the politico-parliamentary activity of the working class, or, to be more correct, through the work and participation by representatives of the working class in legislative bodies.

To the labor unions, especially in Central Europe and England, a much more restricted field was assigned. Their task was limited more to mutual support among the members, but naturally also included the conduct of peaceful wage conflicts, without any particular ideal being held up by the members. All further reaching and fundamental improvements in the lot of the proletariat remained the task of the politico-parliamentary activity, which, with the aid of the agents of the proletariat, the representatives, was to bring forth laws favorable to the proletariat in the parliaments. Parliamentarism is the most distinct expression of indirect action, of participating in a round-about way through representatives in the parliaments. From this indirect action alone the proletariat has for decades been expecting its welfare in the present and the future. Even in the case of wage conflicts it has only too often laid its fate in the hands of its representatives, in the hands of go-betweens, while the workers, accustomed to always have others acting for them, question their own ability—where they have not already lost it—to take their own affairs in their own hands, and not even can see the possibility of how such great masses can wrest concessions from the state or the capitalist.

But the events of the last few years begin to open the eyes of the workers everywhere.

Politico-parliamentary tactics soon succeeded in steering the stormy, restless—aye, threatening, beginnings of the labor movement into a peaceful and legal rut, a rut from which the movement has not deviated for 30-40 years. The result is the most complete disappointment for innumerable of those who have been patiently believing and hoping, and a confirmation of the prophecies of those who condemned these peaceable tactics.

In spite of the increase in number of the political agents of the proletariat, the social-democratic representatives, the political reaction has grown stronger of late years. The open as well as the sneaking reaction is becoming ever stronger in all constitutional countries in spite of universal suffrage, while it has become evident that in spite of the great number of social-democratic voters, the political influence of the working class, after the turning over of its affairs in the hands of their parliamentary agents, is altogether insignificant, because there is nothing to fear from them and because there is no revolutionary and energetic action to be expected from a working class brought up in the peaceable and loyal spirit of obedience and respect for the laws.

Without limit the repressive measures of the growing political reaction are piling up in every country. In England we have the immigration laws; in Germany the arbitrary, unquestioned autocratic abolition of the monarch, the high import duties on the most important foodstuffs, the formidable militarism, the undisguised class justice, the promulgation of special laws against the working class; in Switzerland the expulsion and extradition of political fugitives to Italy and Austria. These should be sufficiently clear examples of the political reaction in those countries.

*Translator's Note—In the United States, where the working class is not as yet encumbered with any socialist political representation worth mentioning, where the working class as a whole form the voting cattle with which the machines of the bourgeois parties play the political shellgame, we have innumerable instances of political reaction, i. e., immigration laws directed against anarchists, persecutions against individuals in the labor movement; injunctions against strikers and boycotters, suppression of the rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage, etc., etc., not to speak of

the flagrantly corrupt legislative bodies who enact no laws except such as are in favor of the master class.

In order to complete this picture let us remember that in these two countries, England and Germany, where also the economic organizations of the proletariat are most strong and powerful both in regard to the size of their membership and their treasure, the labor unions have "got it in the neck" in all wage conflicts of magnitude and importance. We always hear the talk about the powerful and strongly organized working class, but, wherever a real trial of strength has taken place, the working class has been conquered by the capitalists.

The events of the last few years show how capitalism has become an ever more autocratic despot over the proletariat in spite of all mass organization of the workers. What we want to show is that it is not the number of members and the size of the organization, not the quantity of organization nor the height of the pile in the treasury that determines the outcome of a battle against capitalism, but the spirit with which it is imbued, its tactics, the courage and the quality of the members.

Let us recollect the general strike of the machinists in England in 1898. The strike lasted for seven months, and although it was supported with solidarity by all organizations, yes, by the whole proletariat, although they themselves had at their service a powerful organization, although about \$5,500,000 were paid out as strike benefits, and although the public power did not at all mix up in the affair, the strike was most miserably lost.

Encouraged by the quiet, peaceful conduct of the trade unions, their apparently immense power notwithstanding, capital and its expression, the ruling power, went still further—so far as to appropriate in a legal way the beautifully filled treasuries of the trade unions. As the government is the expression of the will of the capitalists, everything that is considered useful to them is naturally "legal," and everything disadvantageous is illegal.

Thus it happened in the year of 1900 that after the defeat of the strike on the railways of the Taff-Vale Company in England the capitalists dragged the railway workers' union before the tribunals suing for damages for the injuries inflicted on them through the strike. The union was really sentenced to pay the enormous sum of 28,000 pounds (\$140,000). So much was now this union under the spell of the spirit of "legality" that it confessed to the legality of the verdict and acknowledged its debt! It only begged for a reduction of the sum adjudged, and, after all, finally paid 23,000 pounds (\$115,000) to the capitalists!

Once more the capitalists of England expropriated the treasuries of the labor organizations with the assistance of their very much "lawful" tribunals, which, besides—in support of their "legality"—have the police, the prisons and the soldiery. The miners of Wales were sentenced to pay the coal barons 100,000 pounds (\$500,000), and this time, under the pretext of their assaults against the liberty to work during the strike (picketing). The workers acknowledged even this "legality" and—paid.

*Translator's Note—Only recently (in 1909) the striking hatters of the United States were sentenced to pay their employers \$220,000 as damages!

Under this head also belongs an amusing incident from the Swedish general strike in 1909. The National Union of Typographical Workers, who by striking had brought the entire press and the printing industry were sued by the employers for damages, and the authorities proved willing to run their errands. When they came to raid the printers' treasury, which was known to contain about 50,000 kronor, they found only—30 cents! The balance of the treasury is said to have emigrated to Denmark, to be held in trust by the fellow printers there until further notice.

These few instances can hardly be considered as proofs of the positive power of the working class and their trade unions in England. (To be Continued.)

SPOKANE POLICE STILL FAKING.
(Continued from Page One)

enough to make them keep tools, stoolpigeons, spies and Pinkertons in the ranks of their unions. The method of keeping such "agents provocateurs" and handy men has been tried in Russia and has been found to be worth while. Only recently the Swedes had the case of Onet, a Russian provocateur who was well taken care of by the Russian authorities, when he finally was unmasked, and we all know of Azeff, the police agent who caused and arranged the killing of some prominent political figures in Russia.

Here in America we have firms who send circulars to employers, soliciting their patronage, and promising to furnish spies, detectives and provocateurs. Nor have we yet forgotten these two beautiful samples of low capitalist tools—McPharland and Harry Orchard, who made service of the oppressors of labor.

But the I. W. W. is not in the business of revenge. Its aims are so high, its aspirations so far-reaching—speaking truly now—that we have actually no time to bother with Police Chief Sullivan or any other person who has wrouged the working class in the past. We leave them to their own thoughts and contemplations and—forget them.

Events like the Spokane affair we consider only as incidents which befall us on the road, while we are striving for the uplifting of our class from wage slavery, events good enough to muse over some time in the future when we have accomplished our purpose.

The I. W. W. will use all practical means to win out in its battles with the capitalist class, leaving to the workers themselves to determine which is best in each case, but it disavows any connection with stupid measures which on their very surface bear the earmarks of stoolpigeon work.

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